

C E R T I F I C A T E .

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The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document, entitled:

Statement concerning: Experiences and those of others during their stay at the Kempei Tei and at the Gunritsu-Kaigi by Willem Frederik WIJTING, born 10th April 1918, student in dental surgery at the N.I.A.S. at Sourabaya, No. OM/5435/E.

which document is a part of the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

Batavia, 7th June 1946.

(SEAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WLEED, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de WLEED

P R E F A C E

Before putting down my experiences and those of others during their stay at the Kempei Tai (Jap. Mil. Police) and at the Gunritsukaigi (Jap. Mil. Court of Justice) I should like to introduce myself:

WILLIAM FREDERIK WIJTING, born 10th April 1918,  
student in dental surgery at the N.I.A.S.  
(Ned. Ind. Artsen School) at Sourabaya.

Before the capitulation of the Neth. East Indies on the 8th of March 1942 I was a member of the L.B.D. (A.R.P.) at Sourabaya section B.D.S. During the Japanese occupation I was a member of the Underground Action and it was my task to find out the Kempei-spies and to discover after contact with those spies the Kempei methods of tracing. One member of the organisation mentioned my name (after pressure and torture) and on the 6th of August I was arrested, interrogated thirty seven times and after a 3 month's stay at the Kempei sent to Batavia on the 1st November 1942 for trial by the Guntirsukaigi, established at the former French consulate (Koningsplein).

After a month's stay at the Gunritsukaigi building I was sentenced to five years imprisonment on the 30th of June 1943.

From the 1st of July 1943 Until the 29th of September 1945 I was imprisoned at the Tjipinang jail at Mr. Cornelis. In this prison I started already collecting information concerning those who had been sentenced to death, died, or had been illtreated in order to hand these details after the liberation of the Nth. East Indies to the occupying authorities and with the hope that they might be of some use for the War Crimes Investigation.

In case you consider some points vague or insufficient I hope you will make further inquiries.

Disposed to give you any information you  
want

W.F. WIJTING

Date of arrest: 6 August 1942

Before I was taken to the Kempei Tai my room was superficially searched. Then asked if I had any weapon in my possession I replied in the negative. The room being searched it was sealed and I was taken to the Kempei Tai by car under the escort of two Kempei soldiers. The Kempei Tai was established in the former Court of Justice. Before being interrogated I had to wait in the Japanese waiting room and when about to light a cigarette the guards immediately seized me. This was my first introduction to their fists and shoes. Late in the afternoon I was called by the Jap Kempei N.C.O. SAITO and he immediately started interrogating me with the assistance of an Armenian interpreter, (Name unknown).

The undermentioned questions were asked:

- Q. 1: Do you know, why you have been called here?  
 A. : No  
 Q. 2: You belong to an organisation against the Japanese government.  
 A. : I don't know this.  
 Result: my chair was taken away from under me and I had to kneel down.  
 Q. 3: Do you know the following names?: a) Kuipers, b) Loedekerken, c) Berting, d) Mevr. Loedekerken, E) Joekes, f) Dekker, g) Limahelu?  
 A. : Yes, I know Joekes and Limahelu ( I knew they had been caught already).

I immediately confessed that I knew them to give the impression that I did not want to beat about the bush and because I felt that one of them might mention me in an eventual confession.

- Q. 4: What did you talk about and how many times did you meet?  
 A. : Joekes I met five times and Limahelu only three times.  
 I used to play chess with Joekes and Limahelu assisted me in selling all kinds of articles.  
 Result: Bohong; (you liar, SAITO). He took a rod, consisting of 5 smaller rods, each 1 cm. thick and about 1m in length and started beating me. I came under the impression that the Jap had discovered something of my being a member of an organisation. However, as I did not know their real information I decided to deny everything hoping to extract their real information and knowledge from their questions and from confrontation with other members of the organisation. However, as I said Joekes and Limahelu had discovered already the Kempei methods of interrogating, we had made the following agreement: Joekes I had become acquainted with at the family Hendriks and at Mr. A's (I forgot Mr A's name) but we were to say that we were old acquaintances from the Amsterdam Y.M.C.A. where I also met Limahelu. All conversation concerning the organisation had to be covered by idle chatter such as chess games etc. He also had to declare that Joekes and I had only met five times and Limahelu three times.

We did not remember dates.

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During my first interrogation I kept to this agreement, which resulted in above mentioned beating. As it was already late and SAITO looked rather tired (from beating other victims) he stopped and only then started asking other questions and particulars regarding names, christian names, age etc. It often happened this way when a victim had been terribly beaten and was half unconscious; they tried to discover mistakes that had been made.

Having been interrogated I was searched, my clothes were closely examined, however not close enough for during the trip I had hidden an ampul of KCN crystals in the hem of my left trouser leg. [I was then taken back to my cell which was the former record-Office of the Court of Justice, now divided into 6 wooden cells, separated by double walls. This cell 2½ x 4 (?) and there were already 14 persons imprisoned in it.

Asking whether I was allowed to sit down, nobody made a reply. From their signs and frightened faces I concluded that it was forbidden to speak. I crept to the empty spot where I wanted to sit down, beside the oil-tin used as urinal. When I had come to from my hard entrance I looked around me and discovered Mr. Bening near the door. He looked pale, thin and had a blank look on his face. All persons had a frightened air. Some of them had had leg-wounds and black swollen spots on their faces. A Madurese at my left had a bleeding wound on his forehead. As far as I can remember now, the following persons were in the cell: (Of course I only learned their names afterwards)

1. Lt. Col. Ente van Gils, Camp Commander of Tg. Perak Camp.
2. 1st Lt van der Horst, camp commander of Darmo
3. Monfils, a person of an uncertain reputation
4. Mr. Bening, Town clerk. Helped many women
5. Mr Tan
6. Jan Kuipers van Steenberg. More details later.
7. Mr. Romans van Schaik (dairyman) (involved in shooting incident)

Further 5 Madurese. Involved in wire robbery and some others.

[At half past 6 (Java Time) we received the signal to sleep. Everyone laid down as far as possible. I remained sitting, because there was no space left for me to lay down. When the guard observed my sitting position and when I had explained that there was no vacant spot left he hit me on the head with a piece of wood. I might as well lay down on top of the others, he said. Finally I succeeded, but sardines in a tin were better arranged than we were. This was the most terrible night I have experienced. Many a time we were startled by the crying of tortured women. Drunken soldiers took them out of their cells to beat them. I do not know what they did with them but further on I give more details on this subject. The next morning, Friday the 7th of August, 1942 I will never be able to forget. At about 8 O'clock in the morning SAITO came to fetch me.

#### 2nd Inquiry

From the beginning I was not allowed to sit down on a chair but had to kneel down and my hands were tied behind my back.

- Q. 1: Do you know why the Kempai tai brought you here?  
 A. : No  
 Q. 2: Will you go on denying?  
 A. : I only tell the truth

SAITO put on his boots, left the room and came back again with his sword and the same rod as before. He came behind me and before I noticed him, kicked the back of my head, took the rod and started beating me as hard as possible, crying "Mengakoe, mengakoe" (Confess, confess). I only answered no. Finally he took his sword, and without unsheathing it, flogged me on shoulders, back and on my head. I got sick from pain and was on the verge of fainting. He probably saw this for he stopped for a moment. He ordered me to rise, but I could not as my legs and knees ached terribly. Creeping I followed him out into the passage and the scene I saw made me creep.



Torture of Kuipers van Steenbergen

A man, totally undressed was tied to a ladder. His wrists had been tied to one of the lower steps and his feet to a higher step. The poor man's head was lower than his feet. His head had been wrapped up in a cloth and a spout of water was directed against this cloth. Consequently the man could not breathe without swallowing water; he violently drew at his ropes and these were so thin that they easily cut into his flesh. Afterwards he was taken back to my cell and I clearly saw bad wounds at his wrists and ankles. When the victim had fainted somebody stepped on his belly in order to push the water out of him again. When he came to he was asked to confess; he mostly said "yes", but denied again afterwards. When asked if I should like to undergo this same treatment I said no so was told that I had better confess. When I asked, what I had to confess, I was taken to the inquiry room where SAITO told me that I had to confess the following.

1. I had helped people escape from internment camps
2. Pointed out vital spots of the town on a map
3. Declare that the A.R.P. central post was to be the place from where an eventual action should be led.
4. I had made up plan for the organisation.

I could decide from these four points that my actions were known to them, although point 1 and 3 were absolutely untrue.

Q: Are you going to confess, if you deny we will give you something worse than the water torture. Make your choice.

A: May I be confronted with the man who told all these things?  
SAITO looked astonished, rose and started flogging me again with the cords:

"The Kempei knows everything and better methods are used than at Scotland Yard or with the American Police." (Bluff)  
After the flogging he left the room, and came back accompanied by a person unknown to me. When he opened his mouth he spoke to me, and said: "Wim, you'd better confess, but shut your mouth about the papers". I recognised the voice of Limahelu. Thin bruised, with a beard, I stood petrified, the sturdy Limahelu a human wreck. Joeskes had confessed too. Two to one. SAITO led him away and then on his return asked me again if I was going to confess and I answered yes.

I was allowed to sit down on a chair. Fortunately I had been the last one to be put into jail, so that no more victims were involved in this business. I confessed my actions, but that was not the end of it. One of the spies who probably had shadowed me after my name had been mentioned at the Kempei, informed SAITO that I had been seen in the company of a certain Cor Koppen. Indeed, I had talked over with him some things which offended the Kempei ears. I confessed that we had met and that I had asked his assistance for lodging some homeless women.

Of course this was a mere pretext but I hoped that Cor Koppen would not be seized for such a trivial thing. However, a week later, they arrested him. Fortunately it was late in the evening and it was not before the next morning that they interrogated him. They put him in a cell, No. 2 and as I was in cell No. 1. I succeeded in communicating him via the double wall, what I had told the Kempei about him. A week later he was released. (?)

From this Friday until the 1st of November 1942 I was interrogated a further 37 times. As regards these interrogations I shall be very brief. The Kempei had discovered that I had visited 3 internment camps on the 29th of April 1942 viz: Tandjong Perak, Jaarmarkt and the H.B.S. This was true, but it could not possibly be known to them with whom I had communicated and what we had discussed.

I had met the undermentioned persons:

Jacmarkt camp: 2nd Lt BRAND, Art.  
Td. Perak Camp: 1st Lt. van GELLEN  
R.B.S. Camp : Lt. THEW of the "Jupiter" (British)

These persons were to organise the camps for an eventual outbreak. Their names could not be mentioned. I tried to avoid this in the following day: I told the Japs quite a lot of names (fictitious) in the various camps and I also informed them in a careless manner of the subjects we had discussed. I gave the Kempei a good bit of work and the result was that they finally stopped tracing all these people. They did not seem to attach much importance to these visits because I had succeeded in proving the harmless character of my visits. You will understand that this accounted for some ten interrogations. Special groups existed already in the camps who intended to organise themselves.

All Camp Commanders were summoned at the Kempei Tai, they were:

van der HORST, Naval Capt.  
Lente van GILS, Lt. Col. Art.  
SMITH, Lt. Col.  
HAVERKAMP, Lt. Col.  
Wilderinck, Capt.

Camp Commanders Lente van Gils and Haverkamp were released a short time after. Many a time I have been interrogated on the subject of Lt. Joekes. He had lived in Kobe for about 4 years and had a fair knowledge of Japanese. The Kempei think every Japanese speaking European a spy consequently they considered Joekes to be an Allied spy. After many floggings of both of us, the Jap forgot this idea. Many times they asked me in a private interview why I did not confess that Joekes was a spy. On confession I should be released. Of course I could not, knowing that Joekes was no official spy, I mostly answered: I don't know, I am sure he would have told me had he been one. In this way the Kempei tried to extract false confessions from their victims, and several times their efforts were successful. As for me, I can say that I came off well in comparison to the others. Later on I will be more explicit as regards the tortures and illtreatment of the others.

First we were allowed to receive a change of linen every Sunday, but later it was stopped. It was practically impossible to wash our clothes. Officially we were all able to wash twice a day but if the guards refused to give us water we had to do without. We were never able to leave the cell except for very exceptional cases. Persons with diarrhoea had to use the open tin in the corner of the cell. It was absolutely forbidden to lay down or to speak; from 7 pm until 5.30 am we were allowed to lie down. The whole night through we were anxiously awaiting for what the next day might bring. "Shall I be heard today" or "Will they take my wife and children to the Kempei to force a confession" were our continuous thoughts. The crying of those who were tortured during their interrogation and the sound of the whip on the victims back, all this nearly brought us on the verge of lunacy. No pen is able to describe the situation. Those, who went through this period will still shiver at the thought of it, and yet our morale was kept up in those black days by the conviction: "Maybe 3 months more at least and then our red-white and blue will be back again".

It may have been rather optimistic but had we thought then that we would have to wait still three more years, things might have ended otherwise for many of us. Every newcomer in our cell was carefully interrogated for news and mostly this stimulated our

spirites. We then thought there was no greater hell than the Kempei but in this we were mistaken.

On the 29th October 1942 9 of us were taken to the Kempei officer. There were: F.M. Borting, B. Holtkamp, B. Niggerbrugger, Engles, F.W. van Hutten, I. Limahelu, W. Tan, D.W. Jockes and W.J. Wijting.

One by one they led us to a table in the room where the interrogations used to take place and we had to put a signature and thumb impression on a piece of paper. Asking what they meant we were only snarled at. We had to sign documents the contents of which were unknown to us. On the 31st October the 9 of us were taken from the cell. Our hair was cut and we had had a shave.

We were under the impression that we were being removed to an interment camp and this was paradise to us.

Roll call in the afternoon and then luggage check; we were then taken by truck to the railway station. Some of us muttered: "We might be taken to Batavia". We were told on the station that if we kept quiet we would not be handcuffed. [We went to Batavia by night express, escorted by 3 Kempei N.G.O's and 3 soldiers.

During this journey we were treated according to convention. The Kempei looked after our food and we had extras like fruit and eggs which we were allowed to buy ourselves. Our transport was an exception for the other prisoners, both men and women were handcuffed, their elbows tied up behind their backs and with the same rope they were fastened to their seats. Speaking was forbidden. Their food only rice. In Batavia the Kempei car collected us and took us to the Japanese Military Court of Justice set up in the former French Consulate. People under remand were also kept in this building. We were put in two small rooms and only received one set of each thing that had been in our luggage. The whole night we had been unable to sleep in the train and now again we had to sit up without anything to rest against. We all gave a sigh of relief when the bell finally rang and we were allowed to lay down on the boarded floor, without a mat or cushion and a strong lamp overhead. We did not sleep very much as there were bugs in the boards and the noise of the heavy boots of the guard who regularly passed our window made it impossible.

From our arrival until the 3 March 1943 Kempei soldiers were our guards and from that date until our trial the "Kikindjo", semi-military.

#### Kempei Treatment at the Court of Justice

We were in cells of about 5 x 5 m with 15 men. In one corner there was a wooden chest with a lid which we had to use as a toilet. Every morning we had to empty it ourselves and were not permitted to wash our hands afterwards. This caused many cases of dysentery. At 6 a.m. the bell woke us and our cells were opened, we were then forced to empty the chest and could wash our faces. The latter we had to do so quickly that we hardly had time to put our hands under the tap. After this "washing" we were forced to do physical training for 5 minutes, but this only in the earlier period.

[We had to sit in special order in the cell without leaning against the wall, without speaking and only special times for lying down. With this Kempei guard we sometimes managed to get a little rest for someone kept watch and gave a warning when the guard approached. We nearly went crazy, the whole day staring in front of us; towards the end some of us really went a little mental.



At 1 pm we left our cells for about 1 hour's gymnastics, which consisted of mainly running around the garden. The Japs called this the sporting hour but we preferred to call it the "torture hour". We had to make 100 rounds, nearly equal to 6 km at double-quick time. Old people had to join in too, only exceptional cases were exempt from this. If we dropped out of line we were flogged with a piece of ratan. The guards liked making our lives as miserable as possible. There was no end to the miseries and many of the prisoners preferred death to this miserable existence. During this period our average food was better than the latter part of our imprisonment. In the morning we received rice with some tinned sardines and 2 bananas; at noon rice with 2 or 3 tiny leaves of vegetables and raw cucumber. In the evening this was repeated, about 100 gramm per meal.

Because we had to use our fingers when eating our badly prepared meals it was not long before many of us were sent to Tjipinang hospital with enteritis. At first we received 1 salted duck egg and a piece of dried fish a week, but that was soon stopped. The only drink we received was boiled water with every meal.

In March 1943 the Kempei guards were replaced by Kokindjo, Japanese. We hoped for better treatment but this was not so. Their first measure was to put a long mat in the passage and the guards wore rubber boots. We were forced to sit with our knees drawn up and hands outstretched in front of us so that we might not support ourselves with our hands. Our head was turned towards the side-walls, away from the window. My left and right neighbours were a little in front of me or behind. Every possibility for conversation was cut off in this way. I had other Europeans in my cell and I absolutely did not know where they came from; I learned their names at roll-call.

Every morning and evening we had nominal roll. Our physical training in the morning was left out, and in the afternoon we had gymnastics for 5 minutes. On more than one occasion our cell was not aired and the atmosphere became oppressive; this was proved when the guard entered our room with a handkerchief held to his nose. We did not notice it ourselves. After washing and gymnastics our clothes were closely inspected; we had to enter the room totally undressed while we were thoroughly investigated, our fingers, foot-soles, mouth and other parts. A tooth-pick, made of Sapelidi, found on one of the prisoners was sufficient reason for a flogging.

[A certain SMIT who denied that he had spoken was mercilessly flogged and kicked until he was carried out of the cell where he died an hour later. Japanese reported this to be "heart-failure".] For all of these tortures we had the following slogan:  
"Do as you will, but you are never right".

[Our lives depended on the whims of the Japanese.

They showed no consideration to those sentenced to death, even in their last hours. I feel obliged to make an accurate statement about the last sentenced to death. During the session the accused are hand-cuffed and have no right of defense. After the announcement of the sentence by the Public Prosecutor, the prisoners stay hand-cuffed and some hours later they reappear in the court to hear their sentence, and then led back to their cells and their hand-cuffs taken off before entering. Only those sentenced to death stay handcuffed and they are not taken back to the cells. This is to prevent them passing information to their friends.

There were 3 persons condemned to death from my cell.  
A. C. Capt de Lange of the Bandoeng organisation. His treatment was similar to that of all others sentenced to death.



On 10 April 1943 Capt de Lange was sentenced to death. About 2 pm, handcuffed, de Lange was led into my cell. He looked pale and worn out when he was pushed into our cell. He was ordered to sit down, facing the window. "This is not justice" were his first words. A guard was placed before the window to prevent him from speaking to us. When this soldier asked the prisoner how he liked the thought of being sentenced to death he replied: "Fine". They asked him several awkward questions regarding his wife and children, but he always answered them in a very manly way. We were proud of Capt de Lange, he behaved like a good, courageous Dutchman. Jokes used his knowledge of Japanese and induced the guard to hand in a petition of mercy to the judge-advocate. This was done and the Capt. was allowed to hand in this petition in Dutch. At the same time he sent in a petition of mercy for v.d. Horst. I do not know the contents of these documents. However they only resulted in the postponement of his execution for 24 hours. [On April the 12th he was led away to the place of execution. When de Lange asked the guard to loosen his handcuffs as he had sore wrists the guard replied: "That that is as it should be". Eating, drinking, everything had to be done while handcuffed. He was not allowed to lay down.] He was given permission to write a short note to his wife and on the morning of the 12th a lock of hair was cut off his head and enclosed in the envelope. Later he had to put his thumb impression on a sheet.

At 2 pm he said goodbye to us with a brief handshake and the words: "Never say die, chaps!". Van der Horst and John Douglas were executed together with him. John Douglas passing our window said: "Keep fit, keep smiling." The conduct of these three was exemplary. [We later received information from Mr. Asikin's (highest Indonesian Police authority) regarding their execution and revealed the following: A small green car took the sentenced to death to a small churchyard at Antjol. They had to dig their own grave (one for the three of them) and afterwards had kneel with their hands tied and blindfolded in front of it. At the commanders signal they were beheaded and their corpses kicked into the grave.] The soldiers then filled in the grave.

The daughter of Mr. Coster of the Buitenzorg case, who had been sentenced to death on the 23rd May 1943, lately visited her father's grave with a Jap officer. She was taken to Antjol, where she only found some weed covered mounds without a single mark of recognition. It is impossible to find out where people are buried, and they could only be identified if exhumed. Even clothes, jewels, rings etc. were not always returned to the relatives. The Kempei tai was notorious for stealing their victims jewelry. They were fanatic about their "Bushido", but they did not know it's practice.

#### Kempei Tai Methods of Trial

Arrests 1. Without force Mostly the suspect was arrested by 2 Kempei tai policemen and taken away by car. Without a word they would enter the house and ask if the person they wanted was at home. They pronounced the names very badly and this often led to mistakes. When the victim asked why they had come for him they always replied that it was only for a short time you will be home tonight. They usually refused the request for taking clothes with them.

See arrest Ferdinandus, alias. 2. With force This method was applied when they knew the prisoner to be a very stubborn person, who certainly would not have himself arrested without resistance. Indonesian policemen, who had to encircle the house, joined the Kempei. The Kempei officials kept in the background and some of the Indonesians were ordered to fetch the prisoner. The arresting often took place in a very rude manner and heavily handcuffed the victim was taken to the Kempei Tai where after some hours waiting he got his first trial.

Witnesses Kuiper, Tan. see later: The suspect not being at home:

In most cases when the suspect was not at home the inhabitants of the house were informed that the suspect immediately after return had to report at the Kempei tai. It happened more than once that all inmates and neighbours were led away to the Kempei where they were interrogated in order to discover the victims hidingplace. Those persons were detained at the Kempei until the person looked after had been found or had reported himself at the Kempei. These inmates often were illtreated and sent home with severe injuries and under heavy threats.

They were not allowed to tell the outworld how they had received those injuries.

### The First Trial

Before the trial we had to wait for some time and most probably this was done on purpose as we could hear the other prisoner's cries when they were beaten and many a time we could see their torture taking place. Weak characters got scared and confessed.

### My own Trial and Treatment. see page 1

At the first trial it is allowed to sit down. The Kempei tries to impress the victim by stating that it is no use denying and that their methods are far better than those of Scotland Yard and the American "Third Degree".

When the victim assumes an attitude of innocence they start flogging and it all depends on the prisoners persistency whether they believe his story or not. The Kempei demands a confession from their prisoner and they will use every possible method in order to extract this confession from their prey. They do not consider that the confession thus extracted might be a false one. Many false confessions were made for fear of torture.

### See Witness false confessions

After confessing the victim got a glass of water and a cigarette, and this usually was the sign of the Kempei's satisfaction with the success achieved.

Now I will write down several ways of torturing with the victims names.

### Kempei Tai Tortures at Sourabaya from August to November 1942

Chief of the Kempei Tai was Colonel KOBAYASHI

### Kempei Police who took part in tortures:

1. SATO Rank: Red badge with golden stripe and one star.  
Description: Height 1.75 m., age 26, slim of stature, wears spectacles. His mouth has a sneering expression and his hate of non-Japanese races reveals itself clearly.
2. SATO Rank: golden stripe with two stars.  
Description: height 1.65 m., slim of stature, oval face, no spectacles, pock-marked complexion. Age 33 yrs.
3. YAMADA Rank: 1 golden stripe and 1 star  
Description: Height 1.80 m. weight about 80 kg. Dark complexion. Has lived in Kobe.
4. OITO Rank: 1 golden stripe and 1 star  
Description: Height 1.65 m., Chinese looking, slightly pock marked. Hoarse and shrill voice.
5. OITO Rank: 3 golden stripes and 1 star  
Description: Height: 1.65., stooped stature.

These are the names of the Japanese who took prominent parts in the trials and personally joined in the torturing of victims.

Torture

Kuipers van Steenberg, Jan., age 32, Occupation: restaurateur at Sarangan, member of the M.I.D. (Military Information Service).

He lived in Kobe for 4 years, was connected with Gen. v. Pabst's intelligence Service. He knew Yamada personally.

Kuipers intended leaving for Australia and 24 hours before his sailing he was arrested by the Kempei at Pasir Poetih (Probolinggo)

By torturing B. Holtkamp the Kempei had got the wind of Kuipers planned sailing for Australia and as Yamada had recognized him from Kobe, they immediately suspected him of being a spy.

Kuipers pretended not to understand Japanese (I learnt later that he spoke it very well) and thus he gained some time before answering. He had to report accurately all his doings from the 8th of March 1942 up to the 20th July 1942.

[SATO used the following methods to make him confess:

1. Kuipers had to sit down on the floor with his head near the corner of the table. When he denied, they beat him on the back of his head which consequently came in contact with the edge of the table. This was continued until the blood streamed down his face.
2. Every day he was flogged at the left shoulder and always at the same spot with a rubber rod. Finally his shoulder showed all colours of the rainbow and he could not use his arm anymore.
3. He was tied to the steps of a ladder, face down. A cloth was wrapped around his head and the waterspout directed at this cloth. Thus he could not breathe without swallowing water, causing a sensation similar to that of drowning. When he lost consciousness, somebody stepped on his swollen stomach so that the water came out of his mouth. When he came to he was asked to confess. "No", he replied and once more underwent this water treatment. Unconscious and swollen by the flogging they carried him into my cell. I saw this torture with my own eyes and I saw Kuipers drawing with his feet and arms when the waterspout was directed at his head. His wrists and ankles were tied to the ladder with a thin string, which cut deeply into his flesh. He long kept these injuries. He had to undergo this watertorture for three days at a stretch.
4. They put him into a barber-chair with 6 Kempei officers around him. The chair was turned and whenever it stopped the facing officer questioned him. If the answer was unsatisfactory he was turned and swirled once more in the chair and the next Japanese directed a question at him. This continued for some hours until he became completely ill and fainted.

On 23rd October 1942 he was taken to hospital suffering from total exhaustion, and in March 1943 died.] A splendid fellow:

[Witnessed of the Kuipers-tortures were:]

D. v.d. Horsty  
F.M. Berting  
Ente van Gils  
[W.F. Bijting

Naval Captain R Marine, Sourabaya  
K.F.M. official (Mercantile Marine)  
Colonel, Sourabaya  
Sourabaya]

Torture of van Hutten

Age 50 years, retired Captain of Dutch Air Force and during the war Chief of East Java Warning Service. Van Hutten belonged to an underground organisation with branches in Bandoeng (Capt de Lange) In July 1942 the Kempei Tai arrested him for the second time. I was



a member of van Huttens group and thus can make an elaborate statement about van Hutten if desired. Now I only confine myself to van Huttens illtreatment.

[Mr. van Hutten was put into a small bath tub (mandibak) which was covered with a trellised lid. He could only sit at a squat in this bath tub. SAITO seated himself on top of the lid and the tub was filled with water; when van Hutten drew his face close to the trellis to breathe SAITO burnt the victims eye-lids with his cigarette.]

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證明書

Doc 5-745

下記署名、和蘭軍/NEFIS/情報部戦争犯罪課長蘭印  
軍/RNIA/陸軍中尉ケールス・ヨング・ネール/正式宣誓  
上別紙報告書下記題名、原本、全文、真実完全  
且正確ナル旨本ナル事ヲ証言ス  
ケールス・ヨング・ネール/在スラバヤ/SOURABAYA/蘭領印度  
醫學校/N/AS/齒科生徒ウィレム・フリデリク・ファン・グーテン  
(一九二九年九月十日生)ニ就テ憲兵隊及軍律會議ニ拘置  
セラシメ同、本人及其他者ノ経験ニ関スル陳述

Ex 1748-A

且本書類、和蘭印軍情報部(正式記録一部ナリ)  
署名

バタヴィヤ/BATAVIA/九月廿二日

CH. JONGENEEL  
ケールス・ヨング・ネール/署名

和蘭印軍情報部 NEFIS 印

余即ケ蘭領東印度總事務局長事務室配屬高級事務官  
和蘭印陸軍中尉ケールス・デ・ウェード/K.A. DE WEERD/  
會前ニ於テ署名セラシ且証言セリ

/K.A. DE WEERD/署名

ケールス・デ・ウェード

No 1

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361







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終ニ彼、軍刀ヲ採リ、其ノ如ク拔カナイザ、斬、マメ、和、肩、脊、頭、  
段、多、名、和、痛、サ、毎、文、命、が、変、更、ニ、持、二、文、が、意、の、ナ、リ、タ、マ、タ、  
彼、之、ニ、文、が、何、タ、マ、タ、一、時、手、ヲ、止、メ、マ、タ、。彼、之、ヲ、ト、和、命、  
マ、タ、脚、脊、腰、が、烈、ニ、痛、ム、シ、ツ、コ、ト、が、出、来、セ、セ、這、ヒ、タ、が、和、  
彼、ニ、ツ、キ、三、通、路、ヲ、出、ツ、マ、タ、が、次、一、場、面、ヲ、見、テ、和、バ、ツ、ト、ニ、マ、タ、

/KUIPERS VAN STEENBERGEN/

和、バ、ツ、ト、ニ、マ、タ、一、時、手、ヲ、止、メ、マ、タ、

不、男、が、果、裸、ニ、サ、リ、梯、子、ニ、攀、リ、上、リ、居、マ、タ、。彼、一、(以、下、父、兄、)

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両手首ハソノ下ノ方ノ段ニ、足ハソノ上ノ方ノ段ニ縛リテあり  
コシタ。其ノ人ハ何哀想ニ頭ガ足ヨリモ低クアリコシタ。  
彼、頭ハ布デウレモ水筒ガ此ノ布ニ差付テアリコシタ。  
ソノ結果其ノ人ハ呼吸スルニ必ズ水ヲ飲マナクハナ  
コセン。彼ハ列ニシテ縛シメカラ身ヲ引キ離サセヨト云  
タガ、綱ガ非常ニ細イノデ容易ニ体ノ肉ニ喰ヒ込  
タ。後ニ彼ハ私ノ座ニ連シ床サシコシタガ、私ハ彼ノ手首ト  
足首ニヒドイ傷アルヲハツキリ見タシタ。

其ノ受難者ガ氣絶シタ時ニ再び水ヲ吐キ出サセル為  
ニ誰かが彼ノ腹ノ上ニ乗リコシタ。彼ガ氣ガ附イタ時彼  
ノ白狀スル様ニ言ヒコシタ。彼ハ大概「ハイソウデス」  
ト言ヒコシタガ然レ後デ再び石ヲ定メコシタ。

……(我々ハ憲兵ノ下士三名ト兵三名ニ護送サ  
レテ夜間ノ急行列車デ <sup>BATAVIA</sup>バタビヤニ行キコシタ。

此ノ旅行ノ間我々ハ條約通リニ待遇サレタシタ。

憲兵ハ我々ノ食物ノ世話ヲ見テシ、自介等ガ買ツ  
トヲ許サシタ。果物ヤ卵ノ様ニ餘分ノ食物ヲ喰ビ  
タ。我々ノ輸送サレ方ハ、男モ女モ手錠ヲ付メテ  
ニ綱ヲカケテ背中デ縛リ、同じ綱ヲ座席ニ縛リテ

No 5

居タ他ノ囚人カラ見シニ例外デシタ。誰スレトモ禁  
ミタシタ。彼等ノ食物ノ餞ガ下デシタ。 <sup>BATAVIA</sup>バタビヤニ於  
テ我々ハ憲兵乗用車ニ乗セシテ、以前、佛國領事



Doc 5745

館ニ設ケラシク日本軍々事裁判所ニ連シテ行  
 カシコシタ。拘禁中ノ人々モ亦此ノ建物ニ置置サレテ中  
 マシタ。我々ハニツノ狭イ室ニ入リテ自今等ノ荷包ニ  
 ヘツテキタモノノヤウ各品ニ組ダケテ受取リマシタ。  
 汽車ノ中ニ一晚中眠レサカツタノデスガ此處デモ又  
 覺レシカニ物無シニ坐ツテ居ラヌベナリマセンデシタ。  
 ヤット鈴ガ鳴リテ敷物モ布團モ無ク然モ頭上ニハ  
 光リ、強イ電燈ノ點イテ居ル板敷ノ床ニ寝ルコト  
 ラ許サレタ時ハ皆一敷ハシタトイフ吐息ヲ吐キマシ  
 タ。板ノ間ニ南京虫ガ居タノデ、アツキ眠レコトガ出来  
 マセンデシタ。規則的ニ窓ノ外ヲ通ル番兵ノ重イ靴  
 音ガ更ニ眠レコトヲ不可能ナラシメマシタ。  
 我々ノ到着以後一九四三年昭和十八年三月八日迄  
 憲兵ガ紋々ノ番兵デアリ、ソノ後裁判ヲ受ケルコト  
 ハ『キキンダヨ』即率兵士ガ番兵トナリマシタ。  
 /KIKINDYO/

法廷ニ於ケル憲兵ノ取扱ト……

／＊ ＊ ＊／

……我々ハ房内ノ特別ノ規程ノ下ニ喋ルコトモ出来  
 ズ、壁ニ倚リカ、ルコトモデキズ、一定ノ時々ニ横ニナリ  
 タテテ生ツテ居サセバナリマセンデシタ。

No 6

此ノ憲兵ノ番兵對午ニ誰カが見張りニ立テ、番  
 兵ガ近附ウト警音ヲ發シテ、我々ハ時々僅カテウ  
 ドウニカ休息スルコトガ出来マシタ。終日正面ヲ見ツ

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大正居にノ字森全に氣違ひニナラバカリデシタ。

然し原三に就て、中何人かに本意三尊が少く授けたりと云ふ。

午後一時ニ約一時間体操ヲスル爲ニ我々八人房ヲ出  
マシタ。ソノ体操ハ立ニ度ノ間ヲ駈ルコトナシ。

曰本兵人之運動時間ト云ヒコシタガ我々ハ同時間  
時間ト呼ビテ方好イと思ヒマシタ。

ト言フノハ我々に百回殆ンド六折ニ相當スル距離ヲ  
驛足ノ速サヲ要ラズニナラナカクタカウヲス。

老人選モ年之加ハラネバナリマセンデシウガ唯列外的  
ナ時ニ之カウ除外サレマシク。我々が列カラ各伍スル  
ト隣デ叩カレマシク。

看兵達ハ好ニ平我々ノ生涯ヲ出来ルガハ悲慘ナラシ  
メニシタ。

……我々に西膝ヲ立テ面ハ身体ヲ文ヘナク様  
ニ前方ニ伸バシテ坐ル様ヲ強制セシメタ。我々に  
顔ヲ窓ニ面セズ、側面ノ壁ニ向ケサセシメタ。  
我ノ左方ノ音ハ私ヨリ少し開カ後カニナツテ耳ニ  
ス。斯様ニシテ少しデモ語ガ出来サウナト  
防止サシテ居エタ。

自分：房ニ歐洲人が居リマシタガ、然等が何  
處ノ生レカ金銀知リマシデシタ。唯姓名ヲテハ點呼ノ時ニ判リマシタ。……

doc 745

……〔話ヲシタコトヲ石定ニシタスMIT〕其ノ容赦ナク  
鞭打ラセタリ獄ニシタリシタ場向、終ニ房外ニ運ビ  
出サシマシタガ、彼ノ一時間後ニ其處ニ死ニシタ。  
日本兵ハ之ヲ「心臓麻痺」ト報告シテシタ。……

……〔我々ノ生命ハ日本兵ノ意ニ盡ニサシマシタ。  
彼等ノ死刑ヲ宣告サシタ者ニ、ソノ最後ノ時ニ  
サヘ何等ノ思ヒヤリモ示シマセンデシタ。私ハ死刑ヲ宣  
告サシタ最後ノ人ニツイテ正確ニ敘述ラセヌバナ  
ラヌト思ヒマス。  
開廷中、被告ハ手錠ヲ掛ケラレ何等ノ辯  
護ノ權利モ與ヘラレマセン。  
検事ノ求刑後、ソノ囚人ハ手錠ノ儘待ツテ  
居リマス。ソノテ数時間後ニ、囚人達ハ自  
令等ノ判決ヲ聞ク為ニ法庭ニ再ビ引キ出  
サシマス。ソノテ監房ニ連シ戻サシマスガ、手  
錠ハ入ル前ニ取リ外サシマス。  
死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケタ者ダケハ手錠ノ儘止リ  
テ、房ニ連シ戻サシマセン。此ハ其ノ友達ニ知  
ラセルヲ妨ゲタメデアリマス。〕

No 8

私、房ニ死刑ヲ宣告セシタ者ハ三名アリコトウ、  
〔BANDOEN ORGANISATION〕  
ハ上ノ圖、陸軍大尉 ボニヤモ、又テ談話 A.O. 彼ニ對スル  
DE LANGE/



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取扱に死刑ヲ宣告サレタ此ノ總テノ者ト同様デシタ。

一九四三年/昭和十八年/四月十日

DE LANGER

大尉ハ死刑ヲ

宣告サレマシタ。

午後二時頃、

手錠ヲ掛ケラレタ

儘、テ

ランデ

ハ私ノ室ニ連レテ来ニレマシタ。

彼ガ我々ノ房ニ押

シ入レニシタ時、彼ノ顔ハ蒼ザメテ、疲レ果テ、見エマシ

タ。彼ハ窓ニ面シテ坐ル様ニ命ゼラレマシタ。『此レハ裁判

シヤナリ』トイフノガ彼ノ最初ノ言葉デシタ。彼ニ我ニト

話ヲサセナリタニ一人ノ番兵ガ窓ノ前ニ置ケラレマシタ。此ノ

兵士ガ彼ニ死刑ヲ宣告サレタと思フトドンナ支持ガマルク

ト尋ネタ時、彼ハ『結構ナット、マス』ト答ヘマシタ。人々ガ彼

ニソノ事ヤ子供ノ事ニツイテ幾ツカワルサイ質問ヲシマシタ。ガ

彼ハ何時デモ非常ニ寡言ニシテ調子デ答ヘマシタ。……

/ x x x /

四月十二日ニ彼ハ死刑執行ノ場所ニ連レテ行アレマシ

タ。テランデハ手首ガ痛イウラ手錠ヲ緩メテ呉レト

頼ミタ時、番兵ハ『ソレハソノ様ニデキテホルダ』ト答ヘマシタ。

飲食モ其他何デモ手錠ノ儘デヤラネ、ナリマセニデ

シタ。彼ハ横ニナルコトヲ許サレマセニデシタ。……

/ x x x /

……我々ハ後デ彼等ガ死刑ヲ執行サレタコトニ就テ

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ASIKIN 氏 (印度ネンタ警察署長事務者) 所  
 ラ報告ヲ受テ又次ノコトヲ聞カサレタニタ。即チ小ナ  
 ナ婦也ノ自動車ガ <sup>ANTHONY</sup> アントニイニ在ル小ナ墓穴ニ死  
 利宣告ヲ受ケタ者ヲ達レテ行ツタコト。彼等ハ自ラ  
 ノ墓穴(彼等三人ニ付ニ一ノ墓穴)ヲ掘ラネバヤ  
 ナカッタ。ソニテ其ノ後、ソノ墓穴ノ前テ両手ヲ縛レ  
 目隠シヲサレタコト。指揮官、合図デ彼等ハ首ヲ  
 割テニレ。其ノ死骸ハソノ墓穴ニ蹴込ミタコトナ  
 デシタ。...

SAFOI 彼ニ白狀サセルニ次ノ手段ヲ用ヒタ。  
 RUY. PERS 頭ヲ卓子ノ角ニ寄セテ赤、上ニ坐  
 ラネバナリマセニデシタ。彼ガ否定ニタ時、彼等ハ彼ノ後  
 頭部ヲ殴リマシタガソノ結果彼ノ頭ハ卓子ノ角ニ  
 ブツカルデシタ。此レガ續ケラレテ遂ニ血ガ彼ノ顔ニ  
 流レマシタ。

ニ 毎日、彼ヲステ正角ヲ叩カレ、何時モ同ニ場所  
 デテリマシタ。終ニ彼ノ肩ハ七色ノ虹ノ様ニナリ、彼ノ腕  
 ハ最早、彼ニ立タデイノ様ニナリマシタ。

三 彼ノ顔ヲ下ニ向ケテ椅子ノ段ニ縛レマシタ。布ガ  
 彼ノ顔ニマシツケラレ、水管ガ此ノ布ニサエツケレマシタ。  
 此ノ様ニシテ彼ガ呼吸スル、必ズ水ヲ飲ミ溺レル時ト

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同様ナ苦痛ヲ感ゼタシタ。彼が意識ヲ失ト  
誰カ、膝ヲ肩ノ上ニ乗ルデ水ガ口カラ出テタ。彼  
ガ意識ヲトリ戻スト自狀スル様ニ言ハセタ。  
『~~吾~~、彼ガ返答スルト再ニ此、水責ヲ受ナシタ。  
意識ヲ失ヒ、叩タレテ腫レ上ツテ、彼、私、處ニ遷  
シタルデタ。自分ハ此、眼デ、此、拷問ヲ見エタ、  
ソニテ水管ガ彼、頭部ニサシツケレタ時、~~KUYPERS~~ ~~アイハース~~  
ガ手足ヲ引キツケ、モガフヲ見エタ。彼、手首ト足  
首ハ細イ紐デ椅子ニ縛コレテ居タ、デソノ紐ガ彼  
ノ肉ニ深ク喰ヒ入リタシタ。彼ハ長イ同此、拷  
問ニ耐ヘタシタ。彼ハ此、水責ヲ續々様ニ三  
日間受ケネハナリマセタシタ。

四、彼ハ理髪椅子ニ腰掛ケサセニ、六人、憲兵  
將校ガトリマキマシタ。ソノ椅子ハ廻転サセラ  
レ椅子ガ止ルタビニ彼ニ面シテ居ル將校ガ彼ニ  
評同シタ。答ガ不満足ダト彼ハ再ビ椅子  
ゴト廻転サセシレ。次ノ日本兵ガ彼ニ質問ヲ白  
ケタシタ。之、彼ガ金ヲ具合ガ惡リナリ氣絶スル迄此  
ハ數時繼續サレタシタ。

NO 11

一九四三年／昭和十八年／十月二十三日彼ハ金身衰弱、  
タメ入院サセシレ一九四三年／昭和十八年／三月ニ死亡シタ。



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--- { /KUYPERS/  
クーパー、拷問ヲ目撃シテ著シ } ---

--- { /SOURAPAYA/ /W. F. WITTING/  
スラパヤ、ウィッティング } ---

--- { /VAN HUTTEN/ /MANDIBAK/  
ファン・hutten、マンディバク } ---  
入ルル 田ノ田 格子、蓋ヲ蓋ヲサレタ。彼、  
此、風出槽ニ踏ツテヤントスルコトヲキルケルヲシタ。  
/SAITO/  
サイト、(蓋、上ニ)腰ヲ掛ケ槽ガ水ヲ充タセシ  
メタ。/VAN HUTTEN/、呼吸スルタメニ格子ニ顔ヲ  
寄ル。/SAITO/、煙草、火ヲ此、受難者、  
目ヲ焼キタ。

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